# Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 41.

The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.



RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent per line. All Advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

| | 3 months. | 6 months. | 1 year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One square | $ 4.50 | $ 6.00 | $10.00 |
| Two squares | 6.00 | 9.00 | 16.00 |
| Three squres | 8.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 |
| One-fourth column | 14.00 | 20.00 | 35.00 |
| Half column | 18.00 | 25.00 | 45.00 |
| One column | 30.00 | 45.00 | 5000 |



## Professional & Business Cards.

### ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
*ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.*
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
**Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,**
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23,'65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
*ATTORNEYS AT LAW*,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

### DENTISTS.

C. N. BICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
*Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.*
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

### PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

### BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....A. F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

### JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
**Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller,**
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
**CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,**
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared tosell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.


## Poetry.

### HASTE NOT! REST NOT!

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

Without haste! without rest!
Bind the motto to thy breast;
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm and sunshine guide it well;
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom,
Bear it onward to the tomb.

Haste not! let no thoughtless deed,
Mar for aye the spirit's speed;
Ponder well and know the right,
Onward then with all thy might;
Haste not! years can ne'er atone,
For one reckless action done.

Rest not! life is sweeping by,
Go and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time!
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have pass'd away.

Haste not! rest not! calmly wait!
Meekly bear the storm of fate!
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the right whate'er betide!
Haste not! rest not conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last.

## Miscellaneous.

### UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

**Address to the People of Pennsylvania.**

The Union State Central Committee had a large meeting Monday afternoon, at their rooms, No. 1105 Chestnut street. Reports from the different counties were received, and all were of the most gratifying character. The following address was ordered to be published:

COMMITTEE ROOMS,
No. 1105 Chestnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1865.

*Fellow-Citizens:*—The superficial observer might suppose, after the fearful struggles, sacrifices and sufferings of the last five years that we could safely relax our efforts and watchfulness, and, returning to our individual affairs, permit the machinery of government to run itself. An intelligent and patriotic survey of the situation, however, will not warrant any such conclusion, but will impress us more than ever with the truth and wisdom of the adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Six years ago the people lawfully elected Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. The minority, enemies of our government and country, refused to submit to their defeat at the polls, and, for the first time in our history, appealed from the ballot-box to the sword. They defiantly threw off all the obligations of constitutions and laws, rushed madly into civil war, and fought with malignity and desperation for four long bloody years in the wicked attempt to overthrow and utterly destroy the government handed down by our fathers. This they did under the pretext that a State had a constitutional right to secede from the Union. The same thing had been attempted in South Carolina in 1832; but under the vigorous administration of President Jackson, the effort signally failed, and the doctrine on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1856, when the Democratic party at Cincinnati nominated James Buchanan for President, they revived the old State rights dogma of secession, by re-adopting the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as a part of their platform. And at the Charleston Convention, in 1860, although the party there split into two parts, the one nominating Douglas and the other Breckinridge for President, both factions re-adopted the same resolutions, which do not hold the relations of the States to the United States as constituting a government in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declared to be merely a compact among parties having no common judge; each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress."

Under this free Democratic charter for rebellion, the election of Abraham Lincoln was claimed by the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact," and they chose secession and civil war as the "mode," and the destruction of the Union and of the Government as "the measure of redress." Hence, when the war broke upon us in all its fury, we found the Democratic party paralyzed. It was suddenly brought face to face with the practical application of its own political creed, by its own political friends. Hence, too, the sad demoralization and want of loyalty and patriotism shown by that party during the whole war. Those of them who preferred their country to their party and platform abandoned both platform and party, and under the flag of their country manfully rallied to put down the rebellion, while the leaders and the mass of the party did otherwise.

They had so repeatedly proclaimed the right of secession they believed it, and were everywhere found justifying or executing the rebellion, denounced every means used to suppress it; predicting the war a failure, and endeavoring to make good their predictions, and bodily denying there was any power in the government to "coerce a State." The Democratic party thus acquired a reputation for connivance at treason and disloyalty to the country which justly consigned it to continuous and overwhelming defeats, until at the close of the war it had not a Governor or a Legislature in a single loyal State, except little Delaware and the Legislature of Kentucky. And since the Philadelphia Convention it seems to have fallen upon the expedient of other noted criminals, and resolved to sally forth under a new name.

Not until April, 1865, were the rebels finally overcome, and then only by the power of our armies, which they could no longer withstand. There was no voluntary surrender, but their arms were stricken from their bloody hands. The great conspiracy against freedom had failed, and the armies and people of eleven revolted States were at the mercy of the conquerers, professing a willingness to accept any terms the victors might impose. Congress had then recently adjourned, and, under the law, would not assemble until the following December unless convened by the President in extra session. The occasion seemed to be one of sufficient novelty and importance to require a meeting of Congress, but the President judged differently. He proclaimed that these States had been deprived of "all civil government," and the Supreme Court of United States declared the whole population thereof to be "alien enemies."

The President proceeded, by proclamations, by appointment of provisional governors and other means, to create governments for these rebellious States, and upon the annual meeting of Congress made report of what had been done, and recommended the admission of Representatives. Congress claimed to have jurisdiction over the whole subject and proceeded to inquire whether or not governments had been established, and whether, under all the circumstances, it would be proper to restore those rebellious people and States to their former relations and rights in the Union, without first imposing some terms upon them as security for the future?

The great question is not wether the States themselves shall be restored, but whether they shall have representation in Congress with or without terms. Our political adversaries—Democrats, rebels and their sympathizers, North and South—say without terms and conditions, and forthwith Congress by the almost unanimous vote of all the members who sustained the war, has proposed sundry amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification; and it will be the duty of the Legislature we are about to elect to approve or disapprove of these fundamental changes in the national constitution. These amendments are the terms fixed by Congress on which the States lately in rebellion and their people can resume their practical relations to the national Union. These terms may be briefly stated as follows:

1. That all persons born or naturalized in the United States shall be citizens thereof, and that all citizens shall have equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

2. That representation shall be apportioned among the States according to numbers, but that classes disfranchised without cause shall not be counted in fixing the basis of Federal representation.

3. That all who are guilty of treason and perjury shall be ineligible to office, unless the disability be removed by a two thirds vote of Congress.

4. That the validity of the national obligations incurred in the war shall not be questioned, and all rebel debts and claims for slaves shall be void.

The States of Tennessee, Connecticut and New Hampshire, by the action of their several legislatures, have already ratified these amendments by very large majorities. Our friends in Congress and out of Congress are united in the conviction that these terms are pre-eminently magnanimous, wise and just: that they are the legitimate fruits of the war, and essential to our peace and security for the future. By the storms of civil war some of the land marks made by our fathers were taken away, and some of the ancient foundations laid by them were moved. Let us wisely readjust them, so that our temple of liberty may stand upon the broader and firmer foundation of universal liberty and impartial justice.

In March, 1865, the Union party assembled in convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. It reaffirmed its patriotic principles as proclaimed and fought for during the right and duty of Congress to prescribe the terms of reconstruction. On this platform Major General John W. Geary was nominated for Governor by a unnanimous vote, and subsequently his nomination was enthusiastically endorsed by a large and intelligent Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors of the State. He is no obscure personage, but of the representative men of these eventful times. As a civilian he has filled with ability and distinction many important public positions, requiring intelligence, discretion and the highest order of integrity and administrative ability. He has been a farmer, a teacher a civil engineer a lawyer and a manufacturer. He has served the people as postmaster and Mayor of a city, as Judge of a court, and as Governor of a territory. As a volunteer soldier, he is the pride of his comrades, and an honor to his State.

He went out from home to the Mexican war as a captain, and came back with honors as the colonel of his regiment. He entered the service in the late rebellion as a colonel and fought it all the way through, having been promoted to the exalted rank of major general "for fitness to command and promptness to execute." This valiant and faithful soldier was present at and participated in sixty battles, and was four times wounded in action, but never once defeated. He made the entire circuit of the rebel confederacy, and fought its authors and defenders from every State that acknowledged their usurped authority. He has given to his country his firstborn son, killed in battle; he has perilled his life and shed his blood for the flag and cause of our country, and he bears upon his person the honorable scars from many a well fought field. Such is the candidate presented for the suffrages of the loyal and patriotic voters of Pennsylvania.

As a competitor the Democratic party has presented the Hon. Hiester Clymer. He, too, is a representative man: but it is of his party, rather than of his country. His platform and his campaign thus far may be summarily comprehended in the phrase: "Up with the rebel, and down with the negro." He is a lawyer by profession, and it is believed he never held any office except that of State Senator. His public record, therefore is a short one, and consists entirely of his votes and speeches during his Senatorial career. But what term covers the entire period when the country was torn by distracting and bloody civil war and when the State was lavishly contributing her blood and treasure, for her own defense and that of the national government. In this tremendous struggle where did Heister Clymer stand? And what did he do? He has made his record, and let it answer.

In 1861, he voted against the bill for the arming of the State, and after the news of the attack on Fort Sumter had fired the hearts of our people, and thousands were rallying to the defence of our insulted flag, Mr. Clymer caused to be entered upon the journals of the Senate his solemn protest against the bill for arming the State.

In 1862, when reverses had overtaken our armies, and our credit was strained to the utmost to keep men in the field, Mr. Clymer voted against the joint resolution providing for the collection of the taxes levied by the United States.

In 1863, Mr. Clymer voted against the bill to enable our soldiers and sailors to vote when absent in the service.

In 1864, he dodged the vote on the proposed constitutional amendment allowing soldiers in the field the right to vote, and after said amendment had passed he voted against the bill to carry it into effect.

He voted against the bill to define and punish offenses of a treasonable character, and against the bill to legalize the payment of bounties to volunteers.

In February, 1864, in a speech in the Senate referring to the recent defeat of Vallandigham in Ohio, and of Woodward in Pennsylvania, Mr. Clymer said: "I say now and believe that it was the greatest calamity that has yet befallen this country that those two men were not elected."

Such is an outline of the inglorious record of Heister Clymer, and by it, he declared on a recent occasion, he is determined to stand. His whole public career and all his official acts and public declarations of opinion have been uniformly consistent. His record may be searched in vain for a vote or sentiment evincing true loyalty to the flag or cause of the country, or which was not at the time in harmony with the prevailing political sentiment at Richmond and Charleston. Upon the records and candidates we most confidently appeal to the patriotic voters of the Keystone State for a most emphatic verdict in favor of the right.

Sundry dispatches captured from the enemy disclose his mode of organization and plan of campaign. The chairman of their State Central committee, as a sort of head centre, appoints a reliable subordinate in every election district in the State, and these, from the debris of the late "Knights of the Golden Circle," and such other materials as can be had, are required to organize "mystic circles," or Democratic clubs, which are to register the voters, collect money for the party, distribute documents and do various other things to insure the full party vote. These are semi-military organizations, and the members are admitted by initiation, at which the candidate "places his right hand on his left breast," and enters into most solemn pledges to "vote against all men who are willing to give the negro either political or social equality in this State, or in any other State, District or Territory of this country." Their watchwords are "Silence," "Obedience," "Vigilance." It is a pity the great light of these magnanimous patriots should be longer concealed under a bushel, and that they can find nothing more important to do in this great crisis of our country's fate. But forewarned should be fore armed. Guard well against these insidious appeals to the prejudices of our people, and attempts to mislead them by such means. Be not deceived by the stale clamor about negro equality and negro suffrage. These favorite hobbies were supposed to have been ridden to death at our last election, when, as now, they were declared by these same men to be the great issue of the contest. They are now raised up and brought upon the track again mounted by the same riders, and destined to the same ignoble end. The Constitution of Pennsylvania permits only white men to vote. By its terms it can be amended only once in every five years, and having been amended in 1864, allowing the soldiers the right to vote, it cannot, in conformity with its own provision, be amended *again until* 1869. It is hoped, therefore, our Democratic friends will restrain themselves, and not press negro suffrage upon us before authorized by the Constitution of the State.

Complete your township and county organizations without delay; revive at once everywhere the Leagues and Associations which proved of such vast service during the war; let every friend feel that he has something to do in this good work, and proceed forthwith to do it with all his might. Exclude side issues and suppress all local quarrels and personal aspirations, and labor only for the public good. See to it that all assessments are made in due time. Be not discouraged by the boasting and clamor of our adversaries; they have been ingloriously defeated in every contest for years, and cannot prevail against us. Nothing but our base betrayal by the President and the hope of office could have galvanized them into sufficient vitality to make another fight against the victorious hosts of freedom. The physical conflict, for the time at least, is ended, but the moral conflict between loyalty and disloyalty continues, and the grave question is, whether the one or the other shall rule the State and the nation. We urge harmony, energy, systematic, associated and individual labor, and a renewal of the fires of patriotism. The loyal and patriotic people of the State have nobly sustained us and the cause of the country, under the heavy pressure and discouragements of drafts, bereavements, taxation and carnage, and when nothing but an abiding faith in the justice of God could enable us to see the end. Surely there can be no faltering now, when the goal is almost reached, and when one more united rally for our principles and our flag will enable us to secure the ripe fruits of the late dreadful conflict, and to garner them safely for ourselves and our children.

We stand over the ruins of a gigantic rebellion, the most formidable enemy republican institutions ever encountered. We stand by the graves of three hundred thousand of our noblest men, who counted their lives well spent when offered freely for liberty and Union. In the presence of their speechless but eloquent dust; in the presence of doubtful and sneering enemies of free government at home and abroad; in the presence of oppressed millions, who, from beneath crushing despotism, watched our flag with tears hopes and prayers; before the rapidly coming millions of the future; before a God of justice, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to Him and honor among men, we stand pledged to secure and maintain forever the principles for which our brothers died.

By order of the Committee.
F. R. JORDAN, Chairman.

### THE TWO POLICIES.

Those who clamor for the success of the President's policy, go no further in their discussions than the theory of the matter, and indeed they go no further than the theory of the Congressional policy, whenever they had occasion to contrast the two. Their manner of contrasting the two policies is somewhat thus: By the President's plan it is sought to perfect the union of the States by the immediate re-admission of the Senators and members from the revolted States, while by the plan of Congress it is proposed to keep the insurrectionary States out of the Union for an indefinite period. Nothing in fact is so far from the truth.

So far as the President's policy is concerned, the rebellious States might just as well have been represented in Congress during the whole period of the war. It would have been fully as reasonable to suppose that the people of those States would have assisted us in our efforts to put down the rebellion, as it is now to say that they will sincerely help us to gather the fruits of our victory and put a final end to the war and the questions that produced it. It is true that the President has imperiously demanded and obtained repudiation of the rebel debt. But can he or any of his upholders say that such a repudiation is a final settlement of the question? By no means. That act was secured by coercion and threats of force, and it has already been suggested, and may one day become a living question, that such legislation is absolutely void and should not be respected. But whether such suggestion should ever be acted on or not, the matter is placed in the State Constitution, where it may be changed at any moment almost. Indeed North Carolina has just rejected the constitution containing this guarantee.

Grant for a moment that the President's policy prevails. The revolted States are admitted to representation in Congress, in larger number than before, as a reward for their rebellion, or in the language of a Richmond paper, as the "best fruits of the victory." All Federal control over the local affairs of the South will be removed. Where then will exist the right or the power to prevent the people of those States from annulling their repudiation of the rebel debt and their clauses abolishing slavery? Where will exist the power to prevent them, with their largely increased representation, from uniting with the Copperheads in Congress to place the rebel debt in the same situation with our loyal debt, and procure the payment or repudiation of both? What would there be to prevent the same union of power to repeal the Congressional acts for the protection of the freedmen, and virtually re-enslave them? All these and more could and certainly would be done should the President succeed in his revolutionary ideas.

But in the event of the success of the Congressional policy, which we see no reason to doubt, an effectual barrier will be placed in the way of the rebels and their Northern friends. Although we have seen a great display of vindictive abuse of this policy, we have yet to see the first argument against it. Indeed, it embraces nothing that the late rebels have not promised—nothing but what they have avowed a willingness to do. If there be any sincerity in their promises, why do they not yield a cheerful acquiescence in this policy? But they are not sincere. They do not want their pledges where they will not have the power to break them. If they incorporate them in the National Constitution they are fully aware that their power over them is lost, and the war and its fruits secured against them forever. —*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

### A CONSERVATIVE PRAYER.

Appointed to be used by the faithful upon all important occasions, and recommended as the established form of prayer in the Conservative church during the present campaign.

Lord we beseech thee, if thou art not a Radical, to save our country, if Thou canst do it constitutionally; and without enfranchising the "negroes," or giving Congress any of the glory! But O, Lord, if Thou art a "bloody Radical" and had any hand in freeing the Egyptian slaves, and drowning their oppressors in the Red Sea, thou art not our Lord, for, be it known unto thee that we wish to establish a new party, and will also set up a new Lord, rather than submit to the dictum of any one who set all the Egyptian "niggers" (?) free, and killed their masters just because they were Democrats or rebels as the Radicals call them.

O, Lord, if thou art a Radical, and in favor of "negro equality," you will please make it known through the *Wheeling Register*, unto us, that we may, at our nxet meeting at New Creek, appoint a new Lord and take immediate action in regard to a New Heaven, for we have resolved not to serve a Radical God, who favored the Union armies during the war, neither we will occupy the same heaven with "Radicals and niggers."

We pray Thee to inform us if Thou art in favor of the Constitutional Amendment or the Registration act of the Bogus West Virginia Radical Legislature that we may consider that matter at our next meeting, and then and there determine whether it would not be prudent to cast Thee aside, and appoint in thy place our worthy brother and martyr, Booth, who has gone before us, to prepare a place for us, that where he is we may be also.

We wish thee to understand distinctly and emphatically that we will not have any god to rule over us who is not in favor of thrusting a sharp "thorn" into the flesh of every Radical in the Union, and does not fully endorse the Johnson convention to be held at Philadelphia, without dodging.

O, Lord, we desire a pure party who have no more regard for "niggers" than for brutes, for we don't belive that "niggers" have any souls, no how, and if they had, a "nigger's" soul is not worth saving so long as the "Conservatives" are entitled to the front seats, for distinguished services in favor of the glorious, but unfortunately miserably whipped confederacy.

O, Lord, we pray thee to protect the "Conservative" party and grant that Andy Johnson may furnish all with offices that we may obtain our "bread and butter" at the expense of the "dear people," whom we delight to gull into our support, and grant by all means in thy power that rebels may be permitted to vote, or our cause is lost, and we will be totally defeated this fall and totally deprived of the privilege of putting down the Radicals who thwart us in all our well laid plans to reconstruct the State upon rebel principles.

Finally, O, God, if there is a god, do try and put the Radicals down, and save our new party from everything like niggers and abolitionists.

These favors we demand at thy hands for the success and benefit of the Johnson—Davis,—Bell,—Douglass—Breckenridge,—Vallandigham.—Secesh, —Conservative,—Reconstructed, Locofoco, Sovereign State Rights, Unconditionally Union with the Rebel Democratic, Johnson, Philadelphia Convention Party.

Yours Respectfully
Amen.

Please sing the hymn commencing as follows:

"Great God, and are we yet alive,
And do we rebel?
Tis Thine amazing mercy shown
That we are out of Hell."
— *West Virginia Patriot.*

THE St. Louis *Democrat* of the 13th., is informed that in the neighborhood of Lexington, Ky., immediately after the election had settled the question of rebel supremacy, six Union soldiers were taken out by rebels and whipped with hickory rods. Others were compelled to fly from the State at once to save their lives. The rebels openly boasted that they would make the State too hot to hold any Union men. The *Democrat's* informant, a General in the Union army, had remained in the State in spite of many threats until the election came off, but immediately afterwards such a spirit was manifested by the rebels that he felt it would be folly to remain any longer. He learned of the whipping of the soldiers from reliable persons, with details of place and name. He believes that within two months the greater part of the State will be unsafe for any Union man and that multitudes of them must leave the State to save their lives. In Louisville, before the election, the *Courier* stated that it should publish the names of merchants who voted the Union ticket, so that they might be proscribed and ruined in business. In the greater part of the State this proscription has begun already, and a known Union man can engage in no kind of business with success, and is proscribed in society. It was only with fear and trembling that a man could own that he had worn the blue uniform in many places, and though the reign of terror which is threatened and may be expected has as yet begun only in some localities, Union men all over the State are preparing to move to more congenial lands.

CHICAGO thinks she is old enough and smart enough to have street cars run all night, and the subject is being discueesed.

### NOTHING FOR THE SOLDIER.

The great Clymer party of Berks county has just completed the nominations of the county. One soldier presented his name as a candidate for office but he was thrust aside without a friend to urge his claims. This is just what we expected. There is not a Republican county in the State where the claims of our gallant soldiers have been ignored, but why should a "Boy in Blue" apply to Heister Clymer for assistance?

Did not Clymer himself and the county of Berks poll a large majority against the law allowing the soldier to vote?

Did not Clymer vote against the law supporting the family of the soldier at home, while he was fighting in the field?

Did not Clymer vote against the bill allowing the soldier four dollars per month additional pay?

Did not Clymer vote against a resolution tendering thanks to the gallant soldiers who defended his home and property, whilst he was at home sympathizing with Southern rebels?

Our soldier friend, Col. Hanman, ought to have known and considered these facts before presenting his name for Senator. If he comes up this way we can convince him in five minutes that if he had worn a rebel uniform and fought for "Jeff. Davis" he might have succeeded. Let him take up his residence in a Republican county and his services will be duly rewarded.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

### GENERAL LOGAN.

The nomination of General Logan for member of Congress at large was a most judicious and praiseworthy act. It was a deserved compliment to General Logan himself, who had not sought the office. It was a tribute of gratitude to the volunteer army which went forth from Illinois to save the republic. It was an acknowledgement, of the most graceful sort, to that portion of the State where General Logan resides, for the splended manner in which it gave its adhesion to Republican principles two years ago. It is no longer possible for the Johnson party to tamper with the soldiers of Illinois. They follow the same banner in peace that they followed in war. The Republican party sustained them in the field and now nominates one of their bravest and most trusted fellows for the first place on the State ticket, and another gallant and true soldier for the second, while the nominee for the third place has publicly declared the pleasure he would feel in resigning his own position to one of the heroes of the late war. Here is a Soldier's Ticket, which the soldiers themselves could not improve, if they should call the roll of every regiment that went to the field from Illinois.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WHILE Andrew Johnson is decapitating every office-holder who will not betray his principles, his Southern organs are inciting rebel mobs to hang Union men. The Memphis *Avalanche*, not satisfied with the brutal massacre of the freedmen it provoked last spring, advises that radicals should be the victims of the next uprising. It says:

"If again we are called upon to defend ourselves and our rights from such invasion as the Radicals are striving to bring upon us through the social and political equality of the negro, let us not forget, in the moment of our passion, that the negro is not the chief worker in this scheme of villainy. He is but the tool, the dupe, the catspaw to the wily, vicious, cunning *monkey*. Next time let us catch the *monkey*, and when caught let us read him a lesson of "personal liberty," such as he little dreams of when selling his books and pictures to the deluded negro, and teaching him the road to "equality." We repeat it—John Brown's are among us still. They are teaching the negoes the hate which animates the devil. If they should succeed in inciting another riot between the whites and blacks of the South, it will be a sacred duty we owe to humanity to let the negroes pass unhurt, *but hang their radical, fanatical leaders as high as Haman was hung before the Jewish king's gate.* That is our retribution. Spare the poor negro, but dedicate to an infamy of immortality the damnable scruff which moves in our midst but to perpetuate discord, hate, bloodshed and death."

### Nasby at Philadelphia.

Petroleum V. Nasby went to the Philadelphia Convention. Here is his own account of the way he got into the wigwam, and what came of it:

I was a delegate to Philadelphia: I wasn't elected nor nothin,' and hedn't enny credentials, but the door uv the wigwam I passed nevertheless. The doorkeeper was a old Dimokrat, and my breath helped me, my nose, which reely blossoms like the lobster, wus uv yoose, but I spect my hevin a gray coat on with a stand up collar, with a brass star onto it, wus wot finished the bisnis. The Suthern delegates fought shy uv me, but the Northern ones, bless their souls the minit they saw the star on the collar uv my grate coat, couldn't do enuff for me. They addressed me as Kernel and Gineral, and sed "this wus truly an unmeritid honor," and paid my drinks, and I succeeded in borrowin a hundred and twenty dollars uv em the first day. I might hev doubled it, but the fellows wus tuk in so easy that no financierin wus required and it reely wus no amoosement.

NEW ENGLAND'S INFLUENCE.—The New York *Commercial* concludes an article headed "New England in Transition" as follows:

"There is not a Legislature in the Western or pacific States, and soon, perhaps, there will be none in the South, in which New Englanders do not give the tone upon subjects of morality, education and trade. They may be too domineering too straight laced, and too set in their views, and be altogether somewhat difficult to get along with, on the easy tenure common to indiscriminate humanity; but they are good to build up States, and nations, found universities, on the enduring basis of justice and truth. While we may regret that we may never again know the New England of the past, we rejoice in the knowledge that whatever is true and vital in the principles and characteristics of its inhabitants is destined to an undying existence upon a larger and grander sphere."

☞ On the 13th or 14th of November next says Professor Newton, of Yale College, a prodigious fight of meteors, the most imposing of its kind, will make its appearance, probable for the last time in this century. Only thirteen of these meteoric showers are recorded between the years 903 and 1833. That of the latter year was a sublime spectacle. Arag computes that no less than two hundred and forty thousand meteors were visible above the horizon of Boston on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833. This display was seen all over North America. A similar display was seen by Humboldt at Cumana, South America, in 1799.

ASBETOS.—A correspondent of an Australian paper, the Orange *Guardian*, writes as follows: "Some 22 years ago I recognized asbetos, or amicanthus rock, in this district, and since then I have from time to time exposed portions of the stone to atmospheric influence and the result has always been a perfect change of the stone into asbetos, or into a substance closely resembling the finest staple of wool, only something stronger, and, if possible, whiter in appearance. I have sometimes obtained it six inches in length, have combed it out and have found it soft and pliant as any silk. This substance as you no doubt are aware, is inconsumable by fire. The stone may be brought into the state of asbetos in a very short time. I have been employed sinking a well of late, and some days I got as much of this mineral as would make a suit of clothes. I can show the stone here in all its stages, from the stone itself to the asbetos state

Should asbetos ever come into general use, it will, in some measure, no doubt, from its incombustible nature, supercede the evils of Crinoline. Besides this great advantage it will also set aside the vexations expense and use of soap and water, for all a lady will have to to when she unrobes herself will be to pitch her articles of appearel into a glowing fire, and when they have become as white as a snow flake she may resume them at her pleasure. Perhaps you may deem some of the foregoing rather extravagant; but nevertheless, I really believe that by proper appliances the amicanthus may yet become a source of revenue, and I therefore recommend the thing to your attention.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.—You are just starting in life with the world all before you, when and how to choose. Beware how you connect your fortunes with a decayed and dishonored party, *indelibly stained with treason*, and upon whose tombstone the historian will write: "False to liberty, false to its country, and false to the age in which it lived." The Democratic party has committed a crime for which history has no pardon, and the memories of men no forgetfulness; whose colors grow darker from age to age and for which the execrations of mankind become more bitter, from generation to generation.

☞ Gen. Forrest, the author of the massacre at Fort Pillow, properly presided over the meeting held at Memphis, to ratify the Philadelphia Convention. Port Pillow, Memphis New Orleans—all manifestations of the same ferocity in furtherance of the same cause. It is not wonderful the perpetrators of these horrible barbarities are delighted with the President's Policy; for it accords them the immunity for their crimes which will lead them on to fresh exploits of the same infamous character—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

MAXIMILIAN AND THE CABLE.—The Emperor Maximilian's European dispatch Tuesday last, for the Atlantic cable, to his wife in France, cost fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars in gold, and was nearly seven hundred words in cypher. It is still thought that Maximilian has a little pocket money left, to be sending dispatches about thus lavishly.

THE New York *Tribune's* Rocky Mountain correspondent writes from Central City that the coal beds discovered in that region are of scarcely less consequence than the precious metal. Along the eastern base of the range, brown coal of good quality has been found for a distance of three hundred miles, and the indications continue through Montana. In one locality, at a debth of twenty-five feet, a vertical stratum was found fourteen feet in breadth.

The Johnson State Committee has assessed every national office holder from petty post masters up five per cent of their salaries and perquisites for political purposes: but there are few who will respond to the call. The notorious character of the members of the committee—nearly all of them being mere political mendicants and Micawbers, the chances are that very little of the money would ever get beyond the pockets of the committee.

THE great point of Andrew Johnson's "my policy" is embraced in the following sentence from his speech to the rebel Johnson committee from the Philadelphia Convention:

"We have seen, hanging upon the verge of the government as it were, a body called or which assumes to be the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only part of the States."

A NEW YORK correspondent of the Chicago *Post* says: Within a day or two I have learned, from a source which I believe entitled to the fullest credence, that since the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention certain parties in this city are buying, or offering to buy, prospective claims against the Government for the slaves emancipated by the good President's proclamation. Evidently, they expect to make a good thing of it.

TERSELY PUT.—Through all disguises, and over all forms, the great issue before the American people is, shall the Union be governed by the men who have preserved it, or by those who attempted to destroy it? Shall we entrust our highest and most precious interests to our friends, or to our enemies?—*Providence Journal.*

☞ The celestials having determined to find out something about the great Republic of the West, of which they have heard so much, have sent an Envoy to visit us. This is no less a personage than Mandarin Pintagin, a native of China, high in authority in that country, and who will, doubtless, be received with all due honors here.

Gen. L. H. Rosseau, it is said, will not return to Louisville. He is done for as a politician in Kentucky. He thought he was working with Andy Johnson, but the Kentucky Democracy will stoop to touch no man who fought in the Union army.

A CONVENTION of the National bankers of the Northwest will be held in Chicago on the 12th of September next. In many respects this will be one of the most important commercial meetings ever held in the West.

REV. DR. IRENAEUS PRIME writes to the New York *Observer* that the American Chapel at Paris, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Eldridge, late of Detroit, is in a flourishing condition.

THE Reading *Journal* says: Clymer complained in his speech last Tuesday, that the Democrats

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1866.


UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

## MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

SENATOR,

Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.

ASSEMBLY,

Col. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.
JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.
SHERIFF,
Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.
COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.
POOR DIRECTOR,
HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.
AUDITOR,
JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

### UNION POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —, *Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

*Section* 3. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"*Section* 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"*Section* 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

## ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

The Republicans of this county will see the necessity of organizing at once. Do not delay another day, yea, not another hour! Let every man be seen and his sentiments ascertained. Bedford county can be carried against the Copperheads, if the friends of freedom and opponents of rebels do their duty. GO TO WORK! GO TO WORK! A word to the wise is sufficient!

☞The Copperhead Party is now supporting Col. Filler for the Legislature who a short time ago was so decidedly Radical that Republicans were afraid to allow him to canvass for them lest he would injure their cause. Negro Suffrage is looking up!

☞The *Gazette* shrieks against Negro Suffrage and supports Col. Filler for the Legislature. This may be consistency, but some people are not willing to believe it. If the Colonel is elected is he to introduce a joint resolution submitting an amendment to the Constitution striking out the word "white"?

☞Col. Filler must feel highly flattered by the complimentary notices which he is receiving at the hands of the Copperhead press in this Legislative District. To us it is rather amusing. The same papers which eulogize him so highly contain column after column charging the Republican party with being in favor of Negro Suffrage and Negro equality, this in the face of the fact that Col. Filler is the only man in the county who has ever openly advocated Negro Suffrage. The Cops are surely advancing. "They are coming up higher!"

☞We invite the attention of the public to an able discussion of the Rolling Mill project, on the third page of this paper, from the able pen of John Fulton, Esq. of Saxton. Mr. Fulton has given the matter very close attention, and his facts are overwhelming and conclusive. Let the professional man, the farmer and the mechanic read it and ponder well what he says. It seems to us that it should not require any further argument to satisfy anybody that the project should become a reality, and that it would pay large dividends. Read Mr. Fulton's letter and then take as much stock as your circumstances will warrant.

☞As the Union and St. Clair delegation, with banners floating in the air, was ascending the hill near the residence of Henry Nawgle, on last Tuesday afternoon a week ago, a large grey eagle was seen hovering directly over the delegation until it passed, then taking a fine sweep it flew the whole length of the delegation, and perched itself upon an old tree, a few feet from the road, and again reviewed the procession, and each wagon as it passed, gave it a full round of cheers. Could it have been "old Abe," of the famous 8th Wisconsin, come over to see how his friend Geary is getting along? The boys all agree that the conduct of the eagle presages victory.

## COL. JOHN H. FILLER PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE COPPERHEADS.

The Copperhead Legislative Conference, which assembled in Bedford, on Saturday, the 1st of September instant, adopted the following preamble and resolution. We quote from the proceedings of the Conference:

Maj. Taliaferro offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, we believe it to be due to the brave men who periled their lives in the late war for the preservation of the Union, that they should be represented upon the legislative ticket for this district, and, *whereas*, the Radical party, contrary to its loud professions of friendship for the soldier, has thrust aside the gallant heroes presented for its nomination in order to confer office upon its stey-at-home partizans, *Therefore*

*Resolved*, That we make no further nomination, but recommend to the support of the people of this Representative district, Col. John H. Filler, of Bedford, who has been announced as an independent candidate.

Was there ever a more shallow trick played upon the credulity of any set of men than is endeavored to be played upon the "brave men who periled their lives in the late war for the restoration of the Union," by B. F. Meyers and Col. Filler in the above shabby piece of political quackery. It is an insult to the good sense of every "brave" man who entered the service for the purposes which they now seem to commend. Shame! Shame! And is it possible that Col. Filler can be a party to this affair! He, who above all others has considered it his special prerogative to denounce these men as traitors, cowards, sneaks, deserters, skedaddlers, copperheads, and so on down to the end of the chapter of political denunciation and vituperation. It is even so! Col. Filler, the brave, impetuous soldier, who periled his life for the preservation of our liberties, has become the bosom companion of B. F. Meyers, who was the bitter opponent of the war, the administration and the soldier. Alas, how have the mighty fallen! Yes, how must the mighty have fallen to concoct such a cowardly trick as the above, in conjunction with those whose base treachery made it necessary for the soldier to expose his breast to the enemy, while with stiletto in hand they hovered upon his rear, striking him in the dark whenever they could.

The Radical Republicans have been faithful to every pledge they have ever made the soldier. Look at the County ticket at the head of this paper, it consists of six names, four of these are soldiers, and for the other two positions there were no soldiers offered. Take this state of the case with that of the party which adopts the above preamble and resolution and how do they compare? Their ticket from Governor down to Auditor has NOT ONE SOLDIER ON IT. Such *hypocrisy!* Imagine these men resolving that "we believe it to be due to the brave men who periled their lives in the late war for the preservation of the Union, that they should be represented upon the legislative ticket for this district"! Men who cursed the cause in which the soldiers were engaged and prayed for the success of their enemies! Well, we must confess that we can not do the subject justice.

Now a few words in regard to Col. Filler. It is known to every body that he endeavored to foist himself upon a majority of the Republicans of this county as a candidate for the House of Representatives; no person made a canvass against him, and with the field to himself he failed to secure a sufficient number of votes to nominate him. The people determined that they would have some other man. They rejected him, not because he was a soldier, but because they preferred a man who had lost a leg in the service to him, and they nominated Captain John S. Stuckey as far as this county could confer such a nomination. The district, over which Bedford county had no control, determined to do justice to a county that has not had a Representative for almost ten years. True, she did not present a soldier, but the Conference could not help that, and they nominated the patriotic gentlemen she presented. Were the claims of Fulton to be dis regarded because she did not present a soldier? We presume the author of the above resolution would say so, but we think differently. In our estimation if any person had a right to consider himself aggrieved by the action of the Conference, that person was Capt. John S. Stuckey, and not Col. John H. Filler; but Capt. Stuckey, like a man of honor, after having submitted his claims to the people and having been unsuccessful, he calmly acquiesced in the nomination without a murmur, as he was in honor bound to do, and the party had a right to expect no less of Col. John H. Filler. If he did not intend to abide by the decision of the County Convention he had no right to submit his claims to it.

The miserable subterfuge endeavored to be palmed off that the soldiers were badly treated is too thin a veil to hide from view the fact that if the Republicans vote for this man that they will be playing into the hands of the Copperheads. No, no, Col. Filler has thrown himself into the hands of those who were the friends of the soldier's enemies, and while we are sorry for him, we warn every Republican against stabbing the cause for which the nation has been periled for the last five years by voting for him for the House of Representatives.

## A CHANGE OF BASE.

Last fall Andrew Johnson issued an order forbidding the Government employes to contribute to the fund for carrying on the Union campaign, on the grounds of public virtue. To-day his obsequious tools are assessing every officer in the employ of the Government, down to a village Postmaster 5 per cent of their salaries, and they openly announce that only by the payment of this assessment will parties be permitted to continue in office. Never before in the history of our country has there been such an open and unblushing prostitution of public patronage to partisan purposes. While Andy Johnson possessed a single spark of honor or virtue he very properly forbid any compulsory assessments for political purposes. When he diberately betrayed his party and country and undertook to hand both over to the tender mercies of unrepentant rebels, he determined to prostitute all the power and patronage under his control to the carrying out of his diabolical aims.

## SOUTHERN UNION CONVENTION.

On the 3rd inst., there met at Philadelphia one of the most important political conventions that ever assembled on this continent. Composed entirely of Southern Union men, who through all the dark days of rebellion stood firm and unwavering in support of the Union, its deliverances upon the political condition of the lately rebellious States, publishsd in another part of this paper, will command the attention of all, without regard to party, who sincerely desire the peace and prosperity of the country. In marked contrast to the gagged conclave of political conspirators of the 14th of August, stands the full and free discussion of the great principles involved in the question of reconstruction which characterized its sittings through four consecutive days. Though thousands of loyal men from all parts of the country were in attendance to encourage, with kindly greetings the hearts of these Southern Union men, none but Southern men took any part in the proceedings of the Convention. The results of their deliberations will be found embodied in their address, or rather appeal, to the people of the loyal States for safety and protection from the malignant and murderous persecution of the rebels aided and abetted by the treason of Andy Johnson. This address is a direct appeal from 8,000,000 of loyal men who speak from a sad experience and whose eloquence is the eloquence of suffering in a holy and righteous cause. It is a most withering rebuke of "my policy." It arraigns Andy Johnson before the free people of the United States as having betrayed the fruits of bloody victory into the hands of conquered rebels, and conspired with traitors to persecute, banish and murder the Union men of the South. Betrayed into the hands of their enemies by a traitorous accidental president, they appeal in the name of right, justice and humanity to the loyal men of the North for deliverance from the hands of their oppressors and their country's enemies.

Shall their appeal be heard? Let every voter read and when he goes to the polls in October let him answer in such a way as will make every rebel and traitor, Andrew Johnson included, quake with fear and vow that never again will they be found undertaking to subvert a free Government or to tyrranize over a free people.

## SOLDIERS'S EXTRA BOUNTIES—WHY THEY ARE NOT PAID.

Congress, just before it adjourned, says the *Detroit Post*, passed a bill giving extra bounty to soldiers. That law was intended to pay these bounties *immediately*. It made every necessary provision for so doing.

Immediately after its passage, the Secretary of War appointed a board, with General Canby as its President, to decide upon the proper construction of the law, and to frame rules to govern the different departments in paying the expected claims. This board, it is stated in the dispatches from Washington, has finished its report. The report declares that the law is explicit, that the bounti es ought to be paid and also presenting the required rules for carrying it into *im mediate* effect. This report, it is stated by the New York *Tribune's* correspondent, has been supressed by the President's direction. An order was issued, at the same time, to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, not to pay the bounties until further orders. The New York *Herald's* correspondent—a Johnson man—says he is "authorized to state that the bounties will not be paid for several months."

The soldiers interested will naturally ask *why* the intentions of Congress are thus defeated and their just claims postponed. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* answers these questions, as follows:

"The contradiction telegraphed over the country last night, to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had not issued an order forbidding the payment of bounties under the late act of Congress is in itself unfounded. Such an order was in the possession of the Second Auditor last week. The further statement that the Treasury Department is awaiting the conclusion of the report of the commission appointed by the Secretary of War, to ascertain if the law would justify the payment of the bounties, and to frame rules governing the disbursements, is also a misstatement. The facts are as stated in these dispatches two nights since. *The report of the commission was ready to be made on Monday, and instead, it was withheld by the President. The report was in favor of the payment of the bounties. The whole thing was intended as a secret attempt to prevent the payment of any bounties till after the elections, and in the meantime to create the impression that Congress did not really intend any payment*, but simply passed some unmeaning words by which to deceive soldiers and obtain their votes. The chances are that the unexpected exposure of this transaction will secure the publication of the report. It is said, however, that *there is a settled determination in Administration circles to prevent the Republican party from receiving any of the goodwill that would spring from the payment of bounties before the elections.*"

The soldiers can thus see how they were to be duped, if possible, into supporting "my policy," by withholding their bounties. These bounties are only due to privates and non-commissioned officers. Gen. Custer and the other *officers* who support the Philadelphia scheme, and are trying to lead the soldiers into the Copperhead camp, are not interested in the bounty law. *They* do not lose anything by the delay in paying the bounties; consequently they can well afford to support the President, who holds in his hands the power of promotion; but the keeping back of the poor private's well-earned bounty for three or four months, for political effect, is cruel injustice, and, in many cases, a great hardship. Congress voted him the money; he is fairly entitled to it immediately; and it is meanness of the most despicable sort to withhold it, for the sake of depriving the Republican party of the political credit of having shown itself the friend of the soldier.

☞The *Gazette* is kindly referred to a late letter of HENY WARD BEECHER, for that gentleman's views of President Johnson. It is quite doubtful whether that distinguished divine "thinks that all good men ought to stand by the President."

## THE WAY THE COPPERHEADS GARBLE!

**Read the Gazette on Thaddeus Stevens.**

In the last *Gazette* it undertakes to report a sentence from Mr. Stevens' speech which it does in this wise:

"NEGRO IS THE ISSUE. GERMANS, IRISHMEN AND AFRICANS WERE ALL EQUAL. SO LONG AS I LIVE I WILL MAINTAIN THIS DOCTRINE."

The capitals are the *Gazette's*. Here is what Mr. Stevens did say:

"As I said before the great issue to be met at this election is the question of negro rights. I shall not deny but admit that a fundamental principle of the republican creed is that every being possessing an immortal soul is equal before the law. They are not and cannot be equal in strength, height, beauty, intellectual and moral culture, or social acquirements, these are accidents which must govern their condition according to circumstances. BUT IN THIS REPUBLIC, THE SAME LAWS MUST AND SHALL APPLY TO EVERY MORTAL, AMERICAN, IRISHMEN, AFRICAN, GERMAN OR TURK. It is written by the finger of the ALMIGHTY LAW GIVER; 'YE SHALL HAVE "ONE MANNER OF LAWS, AS WELL "FOR THE STRANGER AS FOR ONE "OF YOUR OWN COUNTRY; FOR I AM "THE LORD YOUR GOD.'"

No man could honestly misrepresent another in this manner. But the man who can deny protection to five millions of human beings because they are a shade darker than he is, can simply be guilty of any thing.

☞A Copperhead who could not avoid displaying his chagrin at the Republican masses coming to town, on Tuesday, consoled himself with, "They are only boys!" The reply came quick, "They are the boys who settled Jeff. Davis and his minions down South and they will settle Copperheads equally well in October!"

## ANOTHER VICTORY!

**HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS FROM MAINE?**

**29,000 Majority for the Radicals!**

**A GAIN OF 14,000!**

**A full Republican Congressional Delegation!**

**A CLEAN SWEEP GENERALLY.**

**How is "My Policy"?**

AUGUSTA, Maine, September. 10.—The victory in this State to day for the Union party is unparalled. Our majority is fully twenty-nine thousand. Our average majority for the past eight years has been less than fifteen thousand. We have carried every Congressional district—the closest by nearly four thousand majority. Have swept every county; elected every Senator and nine-tenths of the House. The total vote is a very full one, and our victory is complete.

### THE DESERTER LAW.

We would call especial attention to the following provision of the Disfranchising act which Sheriffs are required to publish in their Election Proclamation:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and.

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1, *Be it enacted, etc.*, THAT IN ALL ELECTIONS HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR THE JUDGE OR INSPECTORS OF ANY SUCH ELECTION TO RECEIVE ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS, FROM ANY PERSON OR PERSONS EMBRACED IN THE PROVISIONS AND SUBJECT TO THE DISABILITY IMPOSED BY SAID ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED MARCH THIRD, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE AND IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY SUCH PERSON TO OFFER TO VOTE ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

SEC. 2. THAT IF ANY SUCH JUDGE AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION, OR ANY ONE OF THEM, SHALL RECEIVE, OR CONSENT TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY SUCH DISQUALIFIED PERSON, HE OR THEY SO OFFENDING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, HE SHALL, FOR EACH OFFENSE BE SENTENCED TO PAY A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO UNDERGO AN IMPRISONMENT IN THE JAIL OF THE PROPER COUNTY FOR NOT LESS THAN SIXTY DAYS.

SEC. 3. THAT ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, SHALL, AT ANY ELECTION HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, VOTE OR TENDER TO THE OFFICERS THEREOF, AND OFFER TO VOTE, A BALLOT OR BALLOTS, ANY PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE DEEMED GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND ON CONVICTION THEREOF, IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL, FOR EACH OFFENSE, BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE PRECEDING SECTION OF THIS ACT IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

SEC. 4. THAT IF ANY PERSON SHALL PERSUADE OR ADVISE ANY PERSON OR PERSONS, DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, TO OFFER ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS TO THE OFFICERS OF ANY ELECTION HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR SHALL PERSUADE OR ADVISE ANY SUCH OFFICER TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, SUCH PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS ACT, IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF SUCH ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

# LOYALTY!

## ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

**The Appeal of the Loyal men of the South to their Fellow Citizens of the United States.**

The representatives of eight millions of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spared the cruelties of rebellion, and the direct horrors of civil war.

Here on the spot where freedom was proffered and pledged by the fathers of the Republic, we implore your help against a reorganized oppression, whose sole object is to remit the control of our destinies to the contrivers of the rebellion after they have been vanquished in honorable battle—thus at once to punish us for our devotion to our country, and to entrench themselves in the official fortifications of the Government.

Others have related the thrilling story of our wrongs from reading and observation. We come before you as unchallenged witnesses, and speak from personal knowledge our said experience. If you fail us we are more utterly deserted and betrayed than if the contest of arms had been decided against us; for in that case even victorious slavery would have found profit in the speedy pardon of those who had been among its bravest foes.

Unexpected perfidy in the highest place of the Government, accidently filled by one who adds cruelty to ingratitude, and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stimulated the almost extinguished revenge of the beaten conspirators; and now the rebels, who offered to yield everything to save their own lives, are seeking to consign us to bloody graves.

Where we expected a benefactor we find a persecutor. Having lost our champion, we return to you, who can make Presidents and punish traitors.

Our last hope under God, is the unity and firmness of the States that elected Abraham Lincoln and defeated Jefferson Davis.

The best statement of our case is the appalling, yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson, who, in savage hatred of his own record, proclaims his purpose to clothe four millions of traitors with the power to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men.

Our wrongs bear alike upon all races, and our tyrants unchecked by you, will award the same fate to white and black.

We can remain as we are only as inferiors and victims.

We may fly from our homes; but we should fear to trust our fate to those who, after denouncing and defeating treason, refused to right those who had bravely assisted them in the good work.

Till we are wholly rescued there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us.

We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that, since Andrew Johnson affiliated with his early slanderers and our constant enemies, his hand has been laid heavily upon every earnest loyalist in the South. History the just judgment of the Present and the certain confirmation of the Future, invite and command us to declare—

That after rejecting his own remedies for restoring the Union, he has resorted to the weapons of traitors to bruise and beat down patriots.

That, after declaring that none but loyal should govern the reconstructed South, he has practiced upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule.

That, while in the North he has removed conscientious men from office and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason, in the South he has removed the proved and trusted patriot and selected the equally proved and convicted traitor.

That, after brave men who had fought for the old flag have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and avowed rebels substituted.

That every origional Unionist in the South who stands fast to Andrew Johnson's covenants from 1861 to 1865 has been ostracised.

That he has corrupted the local courts by offering premiums for defiance of the laws of Congress and by openly discouraging the observance of the oath against treason.

That, while refusing to punish one single conspicuous traitor, though thousands had earned the penalty of death, more than a thousand of devoted Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood since the surrender of Lee, and in no case have their assassins been brought to judgement.

That, he has pardoned some of the worst of the rebel criminals, North and South, including some who have taken human life under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity.

That, while denouncing and fettering the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, he, with a full knowledge of the falsehood, has charged that the black men are lazy and rebellious, and has concealed the fact that more whites than blacks have been protected and fed by that noble organization; and that while declaring that it was corruptly managed and expensive to the Government, he has connived a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money wholly without parallel, save when the traitors bankrupted the Treasury, and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and the navy, only to make it more easy to capture and destroy the Government.

That, while declaring against the injustice of leaving eleven States unrepresented, he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority, and refuses to perpetuate the traitor minority.

That in every State south of the Mason and Dixon's line his "policy" has wrought the most deplorable consequences, social, moral and political. It has emboldened returned rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee, unless the patriots who saved and sealed these States to the old flag surrender before their arrogant demands.

It has corrupted high State officials, elected by Union men, and sworn to enforce the laws against returned rebels, and made them the mere instruments of the authors of the rebellion.

It has encouraged a new alienation between the sections, and by impeding emigration to the South, has erected formidable barriers against free and friendly intercourse with our countrymen in the North and the West.

It has allowed the rebel soldiery to persecute the teachers of the colored schools, and to burn the churches in which the freedmen have worshipped the living God.

That a system so barbarous should have culminated in the frightful riot at Memphis and the still more appalling massacre at New Orleans, was as natural as that a bloody war should flow from the teachings of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis.

*Andrew Johnson is responsible for all these unspeakable crimes and cruelties.* As he provoked, so he justifies and applauds them.

Sending his agents and emissaries into this refined and patriotic metropolis, to insist upon making his reckless policy a test upon a Christian people, he forgot the protection extended to the 14th of August Convention in Philadelphia was not only denied to the free people of New Orleans, on the 30th of July, when they assembled to discuss how best to protect themselves, but denied amidst the slaughter of hundreds of innocent men.

No page in the record of his recent outrages upon human justice and constitutional law is more revolting than that which convicts him of refusing to arrest the preparations for that savage carnival, and not only of refusing to punish its authors, but of toiling to throw the guilty responsibility upon the unoffending and innocent freemen.

The infatuated tyrant that stood ready to crush his own people in Tennessee when they were struggling to maintain a government erected by himself against his and their traitor persecutors, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy by clothing with the most despotic power the impenitent and revengeful rebels of New Orleans.

Notwithstanding the heartless desertion and cruel persecution by Andrew Johnson, in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, democratic republican principles—principles which the fathers of the Republic designed for all America—are now making determined battle with the oligarchial enemies of free constitutional government; and by the blessing of God these States will soon range themselves in the line with the former free States and illustrate the wisdom and benificence of the great charter of American Liberty by their increasing population, wealth and prosperity.

In the remaining ten States—the seeds of oligarchy planted in the Constitution by its slavery features have grown to be a monster power. Recognition thus wrung from the reluctant framers of that great instrument, enabled these States to intrench themselves behind the perverted doctrine of States Rights, and sheltered by a claim of constitutional obligation to maintain slavery in the States, presented to the American Government the alternatives of oligarchy with slavery, or, democratic republican governments without slavery.

A forbearing Government, bowing to a supposed constitutional behest, acquiesced in the former alternative.

The hand of the Government was stayed for eighty years. The principles of constitutional liberty languished for want of government support. Oligarchy matured its power with subtle design. Its history, for eighty years, is replete with unparalleled "injuries and usurpations." It developed only the agricultural localities—geographically distinct from the free labor localities, and less than one-third the whole—with African slaves. It held four millions of human beings as *chattels*, yet made them the basis of unjust representative power for themselves in Federal and State Governments to maintain their enslavement.

It excluded millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the world; forced them to remain, inactive and unproductive, on the mineral, manufacturing and lumber localities—comprising two-thirds of the whole South, in square miles, and real undeveloped wealth—simply because these localities were agriculturally too poor for slave labor.

Condemned them to agriculture, on this unagricultural territory and consigned them to unwilling ignorance and poverty—by denying capital and strangling enterprise.

It repelled the capital, energy, will, and skill of the free States, from the free labor localities, by unmitigated intolerance and proscription—thus guarding the approaches to their slave domain against democracy.

Statute books groaned under despotic laws against unlawful and insurrectionary assemblies; aimed at the constitutional guarantees of the right to peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances.

It proscribed democratic literature as incendiary.

It nullified the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and the press.

It deprived citizens of the other States of the "privileges and immunities" in their States, an injury and usurpation alike unjust to Northern citizens and destructive of the best interests of the States themselves.

Alarmed at the progress of democracy in the face of every discouragement, at last it sought immunity by secession and war.

The heart sickens with the contemplation of the four years that followed—forced loans, impressments, conscriptions, with bloodhounds and bayonet, murder of aged Union men, who had long laid aside the implements of labor, but had been summoned anew to the field by the conscription of their sons, to support children and grand-children reduced from comfort to the verge of starvation; the slaughter of noble youths, types of physical manhood forced into an unholy war against those with whom they were identified by every interest; long months of incarceration in bastiles, banishment from homes and hearthstones, are but a partial recital of the long catalogue of horrors.

But Democracy, North and South combined, defeated them. They lost. What did they lose? The cause of oligarchy? They lost African slavery *by name* only. Soon as the tocsin of war ceased—soon as the clang of arms was hushed—they raise the cry of "immediate admission," and with that watchword seek to organize under new forms a contest to perpetuate their unbridled sway. They rehabilitate their sweeping control of all local and State organizations. The Federal Executive, easily seduced, yields a willing obedience to his old masters. Aided by his unscrupulous disregard of Constitution and laws, by his merciless proscription of true democratic opinion, and by all his appliances of despotic power, they now defiantly enter the lists in the loyal North, and seek to wring from freemen an endorsement of their wicked designs.

Every foul agency is at work to accomplish this result. Falsely professing to assent to the abolition of slavery they are contriving to continue its detestable power, by legislative acts, against pretended vagrants. They know that any form of servitude will answer their unholy purpose. They pronounce the four years' war a brilliant sword scene in the great revolutionary drama. Proscriptive public sentiment holds high carnival, and, profiting by the example of the Presidential pilgrim, breathes out threatenings and slaughter against loyalty, ignores and denounces all legal restraints, and assails with the tongue of malignant slander the constitutionally chosen rrpresentatives of the people.

To still the voice of liberty—dangerous alone to tyrants—midnight conflagrations, assassinations and murders in open day, are called to their aid. A reign of terror through all these ten States makes loyalty stand silent in the presence of treason, or whisper in bated breath. Strong men hesitate openly to speak for liberty and decline to attend a convention at Philadelphia for fear of destruction.

But all Southern men are not yet awed into submission to treason; and we have assembled from all these States, determined that liberty, when endangered, shall find a mouthpiece, and that the "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." We are here to consult together how best to provide for a Union of truly Republican States; to seek to resume thirty-six stars on the old flag. We are here to see that ten of the States are not *opaque bodies*, paling their ineffectual fires beneath the gloom and darkness of oligarchical tyranny and oppression. We wish them to be brilliant stars; emblems of constitutional liberty; glittering orbs, sparkling with the life-giving principles of the model Republic!—fitting adornments of the glorious banner of freedom.

Our last and only hope is in the unity and fortitude of the loyal people of America in the support and vindication of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and in the election of a controlling Union majority in the succeeding or Fortieth Congress.

While the new article amending the National Constitution offers the most liberal conditions to the authors of the rebellion, and does not come up to the measure of our expectations, we believe its ratification would be the commencement of a complete and lasting protection to all our people; and therefore we accept it as the best present remedy, and appeal to our brothers and friends in the North and the West to make it their watch word in the coming election.

The tokens are auspicious of overwhelming success. However little the verdict of the ballot-box may affect the reckless man in the Presidential chair, we cannot doubt that the traitors and sympathizers he has encouraged will recognize that verdict as the surest indication that the mighty power which crushed the rebellion is still alive, and that those who attempt to oppose or defy it will do so at the risk of their own destruction.

Our confidence in the overruling providence of God prompts the prediction and intensifies the belief that when this warning is sufficiently taught to these misguided and reckless men, the liberated millions of the rebellious South will be proffered those rights and franchises which may be necessary to adjust and settle this mighty controversy in the spirit of the most enlarged and Christian philanthropy.

GEO. W. PASCHAL, of Texas, Chairman.
R. O. SIDNEY, of Mississippi.
JOHN H. ATKINSON, of West Virginia.
JOHN A. ALLDERDICE, of Delaware.
A. W. HAWKINS, of Tennessee.
SAMUEL KNOX, of Missouri.
WRIGHT R. FISH, of Louisiana.
MILTON J. SPAFFOLD, of Alabama.
PHILIP FRASER, of Florida.
D. R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina.
D. C. FORNEY, of District of Columbia.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, of Maryland.
G. W. ASHBURN, of Georgia.

The reading of the address was interrupted with cheers, and at its conclusion three cheers were given for it.

After some discussion the address was unanimous adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were read, amidst great applause, and unanimously adopted, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the loyal people of the South cordially unite with the loyal people of the North in thanksgiving to the Almighty God, through whose aid a rebellion unparalleled for its causelessness, its cruelty and its criminality, has been overruled to the vindication of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution over every State and Territory of the Republic.

2. *Resolved*, That we demand now, as we have demanded at all times, since the cessation of hostilities, the restoration of the States in which we live to their old relations with the Union, on the simplest and fewest conditions consistent with the security of the nation and with the protection of our lives, property and political rights, now in jeopardy from the unquenched enmity of rebels lately in arms.

3. *Resolved*, That the unhappy policy pursued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is in its effects upon the loyal people of the South unjust, oppressive and intolerable, and accordingly, however ardently we desire to see our respective States once more represented in the Congress of the United States, we would deplore their restoration on the inadequate conditions prescribed by the President, as tending not to abate but to magnify the sorrows and perils of our condition.

4. *Resolved*, That with pride in the patriotism of the Congress, with gratitude for the fearless and persistent support they have given to the cause of loyalty, and their efforts to restore all the States to their former condition as States in the American Union, we will stand by the positions taken by them, and use all means consistent with a peaceful and lawful course, to secure the ratification of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by the Congress at its recent session, and regret that the Congress in its wisdom did not provide by law for the greater security of the loyal people in the States not yet admitted to representation.

5. *Resolved*, That the political power of the Government of the United States in the administration of public affairs is, by its Constitution, confided to the popular law making department of the Government.

6. *Resolved*, That the political status of the States lately in rebellion to the United States Government, and the rights of the people of the United States, are political questions, and are therefore clearly within the control of Congress, to the exclusion of the independent action of any and every other department of the Government.

7. *Resolved*, That there is no right, political, legal or constitutional, in any States to secede or withdraw from the Union; that they may by wicked and unauthorized revolution and force sever the relations which they have sustained to the Union, and when they do so and assume the attitude of public enemies at war with the United States, they subject themselves to all the rules and principles of international law, and the laws of war applicable to all belligerents, according to modern usage.

8. *Resolved*, That we are unalterably in favor of the Union of the States, and earnestly desire the legal and speedy restoration of all the States to their proper places in the Union and the establishment in each of them of influences of patriotism and justice by which the whole nation shall be combined to carry forward triumphantly the principles of freedom and progress, until all men of all races shall, everywhere beneath the flag of our country, have accorded to them freely all that their virtues, intelligence, industry, patriotism and energy may entitle them to attain.

9. *Resolved*, That the organizations in the unrepresented States, assuming to be State governments not having been legally established, are not legitimate governments until recognized by Congress.

10. *Resolved*, That the welcome we have received from the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, under the roof of the time honored hall in which the declaration of Independence was adopted, inspires us with an animating hope that the principles of just and equal government, which were made the foundation of the Republic at its origin, shall become the corner-stone of the reconstruction.

11. *Resolved*, That we cherish with tender hearts the memory of the virtues, patriotism sublime faith, upright christain life and generous nature of the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln.

12. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of universal liberty the world over, and feel the deepest sympathy with the oppressed people of all countries in their struggles for freedom, and the inherent right of all men to decide and control for themselves the character of the government under which they live.

13. *Resolved*, That the lasting gratitude of the nation is due to the men who bore the brunt of the battle and in covering themselves with imperishable glory, have saved to the world its hope of free government, and relying upon the invincible soldiers and sailors who made the grand army and navy of the Republic to be true to the principles for which they fought, we pledge them that we will stand by them in maintaining the honor due the saviors of the nation and in securing the fruits of their victories.

14. *Resolved*, That remembering with profound gratitude and love the precepts of Washington, that we should accustom ourselves to consider the Union as "the primary object of patriotic desire," which has heretofore sustained us with great power in our love for the Union, when so many of our neighbors in the South were waging war for its destruction, our deep and abiding love for the memory of the Father of his Country, for the Union is more deeply engraven upon our hearts than ever.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

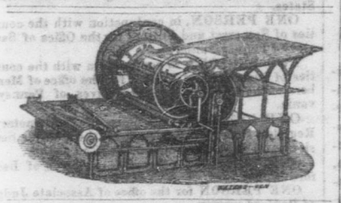
The one relative to the memory of Lincoln was adopted by the Convention rising.

A resolution of sympathy from Kansas and Michigan was read and received with much enthusiasm.

A delegate moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed to lay the address and resolutions before Congress. Agreed to.

The committee to present

# Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1866.


## UNION MEETINGS.

The citizens of Bedford County, who are in favor of the preservation of the Union, the maintainance of the Constitution, together with those who believe that "treason should be made odious, and traitors punished," and who are opposed to granting rebels increased power, as a premium for their treachery, and who are in favor of the Constitutional Amendments, and all Soldiers who fought to save our glorious Union, are earnestly invited to be present with us at our meetings, which will be held as follows:

BLOODY RUN, Mass Meeting, Saturday, Sept. 22d, afternoon.
IMLER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Bedford Tp., Monday evening, Sept. 24th.
RAINSBURG, Tuesday evening, Sept. 25th.
ELBINSVILLE, Wednesday evening, Sept. 26.
CLEARVILLE, Thursday evening, Sept. 27.
RAY'S HILL, Friday evening, Sept. 28
RIDDLESBURG, Wednesday afternoon, Sept 26.
SAXTON, Wednesday evening, Sept. 26.
DASHER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Thursday evening, Sept. 27.
SCHELLSBURGH, Mass Meeting, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 29.
HARRISON Tp., (Sulphur Springs) Monday evening, Oct. 1st.
BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2d.
CENTERVILLE, Tuesday evening, Oct. 2d.
ADAM GELLER'S, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 3d.
FOOT OF DRY RIDGE, (J. Cessna's,) Wednesday evening, Oct. 3d.
TROUT'S MILLS, (St. Clair Tp.,) Mass Meeting, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 4.
PETER IMLER'S, (Union Tp.,) Mass Meeting, Friday afternoon, Oct. 5.
WOODBERRY, Mass Meeting, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6.

The afternoon meetings will be held at one o'clock; all the mass meetings are in the afternoon. The Union Republican Brass Band will be present at all the Mass Meetings, and at some others.

The following speakers will address these meetings: Col. FRANCIS JORDAN, Hon. WM. H. KOONTZ, J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq., Hon. JOHN CESSNA, WM. M. HALL, Esq., Hon. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, J. R. DURBORROW, Esq. JOHN LUTZ, Esq., CYRUS ELDER, Esq., of Johnstown, and distinguished gentlemen from abroad.

Let there be a grand rally of the people at all these meetings, such as the mighty uprising of the country calls for, and which the great meeting of last Court week already foreshadows.

By order of the County Committee.

J. B. CESSNA, Chairman.

J. T. KEAGY, Sec'y.

☞ Friends, you who are in arrears on our books for advertising, job work and subscriptions will confer a great favor by paying up your arrearages. WE NEED MONEY VERY BADLY. We pay cash for every thing that we buy; our paper bill is now *one hundred and fifty dollars* CASH, PER MONTH. This is only one item while we have to pay our hands, rents, taxes, and maintain ourselves. We hope that this appeal will not be in vain; if we were not hard up we would not ask you to come to our relief, but *we are*, there is no doubt about it.

HORSE STOLEN.—A black Canadian horse was stolen from the pasture field of the owner, Wm. A. Staily, at Ray's Hill, on Wednesday night the 5th inst. No clue has been obtained of the thief at the latest accounts. A reward of $25 will be given by Mr. Staily for any information leading to the recovery of the horse. Every Court sends several horse thieves to the Penitentiary and yet almost every week we hear of horses stolen. What is to be done to protect this valuable property? This question is on every tongue, more easily asked than answered. Would not the organization of Horse Protection Companies prove an advantage? We have known such companies prove vastly beneficial, had our farmers not better try the system?

THE SECOND COURT WEEK MEETING.—Notwithstanding the overwhelming Republican demonstration of Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., another large and spirited meeting was held at the Court House on Thursday evening, the 6th inst. The spirit of the people in this campaign is certainly not to be misunderstood.

Seeing their confidence abused and their interests surrendered by faithless servants, they have risen to a measure of feeling never witnessed in this country. This is but one of the many incidents that indicate the direction public opinion is taking throughout the State; and unless the political barometer is utterly false to itself, there must be such an irrepressible tide of censure on the 9th of October, as will sweep from the polls every office seeker who cries for bread and butter. There were never more favorable auspices for a Republican victory in Bedford county.. and the prospects brighten every day. Three meetings had already been held during the week, yet the Court House was crowded. When the meeting was fairly organized a delegation from Bloody Run came in, which swelled the audience to such uncomfortable density that some were obliged to leave.

The meeting was called to order by J. B. Cessna, Esq., and the following officers elected:

PRESIDENT—BENJ. R. ASCHOM, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Joseph Tomlinson, W. Karns, Michael Lutz, Levi Miller, David F. Mann, Capt. Jas. Carnell, David S. Bridenthall, Saml Fockler, Geo. Keagy, Wm. Dibert, Martin Cordell, Henry B. Lock, George B. Amick, A. H. Hull, Esq., Jno. L. Grove, Jeremiah Shaw.

SECRETARIES—Adjt. J. H. Longenecker, John T. Keagy, David Price, Capt. Reuben W. Cook.

The organization being effected Hon. John Cessna was announced as the first speaker, and was received with applause as he came to the stand. He made a most telling speech, deliberately exploding, one after another, the shallow devices of the nameless party. It was one of those effective appeals for which he is so justly distinguished. At the close of Mr. Cessna's speech, Gen. Jno. Williamson, of Huntingdon, was called for and followed in one of his characteristic addresses of half an hour's length; after which cheers were given for Gen. Geary, Gov. Curtin, and the speakers of the occasion, when the meeting adjourned a perfect success.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties has become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861–2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, will be promptly attended to.

COURT WEEK.—The attendance upon Court last week was very great. The town was very much crowded, especially on Monday and Tuesday. Tuesday night surpassed everything that we have ever witnessed here. There appeared to be great dissatisfaction with the present arrangement of our Court. Quite a number of cases were put down for trial on the civil list, but before they could be reached, the Commonwealth business had to be disposed of, which took until late in the week. All this time hundreds of witnesses summoned here in the civil cases, were obliged to lay on expenses until the middle or close of the week, when many of the cases were necessarily continued. The only way we can see to remedy this difficulty is to give us two weeks of Court. Then the first week can be set apart for the Commonwealth, Orphans' Court, and a few cases on the civil list, while the second week can be entirely consumed in disposing of cases on the latter list. By this means thousands of dollars of costs could be saved to parties who are compelled to seek justice at the hands of the Courts.

☞ When the loyal masses were pouring into Bedford on Tuesday afternoon, the 4th, instant., the Copperheads contented themselves with ejaculating, "Fuss and Feathers!" while one doled out, "The people can't be deafened by noise and confusion, or blinded by gaudy displays." Poor fellow! he didn't understand that it was the people who were responsible for all this display, and that they were simply demonstrating where their feelings are in the present Canvass.

### THE ROLLING MILL PROJECT ABLY ADVOCATED.

**Let the Enterprising Read and then go and Subscribe.**

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, SAXTON, Pa., Sept. 1, 1866.

*Hons. S. L. Russell, John Cessna, W. T. Daugherty, Job Mann and others:*

GENTLEMEN:—Isincerely regret that a professional engagement will prevent me from enjoying the pleasure of attending your Rolling Mill meeting in Bedford on the 5th inst.

I have been requested, however, to submit some facts in relation to the mineral resources of the region contemplated in the limits of this enterprise. At this day, in our progress as a nation, it is almost unnecessary to revert to our mineral wealth. Our resources in iron and coal are unlimited. Both in quality and quantity they are superior to all competition. The rest of the world combined will not compare with our single country in the one nor the other. We possess thirty-four times the quantity of coal and iron possessed by England, and perhaps double as much as that possessed by all other portions of the earth. These resources are availably located; they are in proximity with the widest plains and richest soils known to man. They are developed by ocean-like lakes, or magnificent rivers, and are, or will be, traversed by railroads from ocean to ocean. The wealth they represent cannot be told in figures. The dynamic power they intrinsically possess is beyond computation. We may profit by the power thus offered us, and benefit mankind, or we may ruin ourselves and entail greater misery on the poor and oppressed. We may multiply and scatter these bountiful provisions of Providence, or may ignorantly reject them, or basely, wantonly squander them.

Our intelligence, prudence, and industry will determine the profit to be derived from the magnificent resources at our command.

The steam power of England has enabled her to increase the productive ability of her 30,000,000 of intelligent and industrious people to 600,000,000 of *laboring units*, each equal to the physical force of an able bodied man. This acquisition of mechanical power has enabled her to manufacture for the world and th gather wealth from every quarter of globe. The labor and labor-saving machinery of England have enabled her to multiply her productive ability. They constitute an element of her wealth. Her furnaces, mills, mines, railroads, ships, &c. &c. add to her means of production. The nim of her capitalists and *statesmen*, therefore, has been to make everything *pay*.

Sectional or selfish interests are not tolerated when they conflict with the public prosperity. Her tariff permits no importations to injure her domestic industry.

With all these mineral resources so profusely scattered over our land. With undoubted skill and intelligence in mining and manufactures, these questions come up for serious consideration: Why do we require to import iron? Why is our vast natural wealth unavailable? Why do we only manufacture 70 per cent of the iron required for our own use? The answers to all these questions will develope the fact, that notwithstanding our intelligence, enterprise, wealth, and industry, we have overlooked one of the prime elements of national wealth and power. In many portions of our country the practical corrective to this neglected branch of industry is being applied in the erection of Furnaces and Rolling Mills. The people are becoming alive to the great want and are now moving in the right direction.

In all enterprises it is undoubtedly desirable to consider in advance of expenditure in their erection, whether they are wanted and if so, will they pay? It is also reasonable for subscribers to ask whether the section of country contemplated in the operations, can furnish material for such manufactures in such quantity an qualities, and at such rates, as will insure a place in market and a liberal profit on the investment.

A reference to the statistics of our country will satisfy any reasonable mind, that we are sadly behind in our productions of iron, both in the pig and manufactured article. Hence, the want of a Rolling Mill in this district appears so self-evident as to require no further discussion.

The history of our rolling mills for the pas ten years has developed the fact that they all, have been prosperous, whilst many of them have paid large dividends on the invested capital. The success in many, if not in al cases, depending on economy in material and judicious management. Whilst no doubt is entertained that the present enterprise, if well managed will produce a liberal interest on the investment, it may be well to observe that no fabulous dividends are anticipated—it is a work of honest industry which if well directed will produce results satisfactory to the minds of reasonable business men.

The committee which will be appointed to investigate the question of size, capacity, cost and probable profit of the rolling mill, will be better qualified to answer the questions: "will it pay, and how much?" than any estimate made at this date.

In the section of country embraced in the rolling mill operations, we have the Broad Top Coal Region, not only producing coal, but in itself a home market for at least a thousand tons of manufactured iron per year. The supply and quality of this coal are now beyond dispute, because a simple calculation will show that with a ratio of increase per year as large as the largest in its shipments thus far, it can continue the supply for at least 600 years. Its coal and coke have been so thoroughly tested in furnaces and rolling mills, as to leave no doubt as to their superior quality for purity and heating power. Whether the rolling mill will be ocated at Hopewell or Saxton, we have as far as its success is concerned an inexhaustible supply of mineral fuel almost at the door of the mill, thus reducing the cost of this prime element to a minimum.

I apprehend that the supply of iron ore is not nearly as important as that of coal, when the fact is considered that the prosperity of Pittsburgg is attributed to her immense encircling coal fields. I am not aware of any large deposits of iron ore in its immediate vicinity. But Pittsburgh stretches out her iron arms to the exhaustless deposits of iron ore in the Lake region, and collects from *this* region the celebrated "Juniata pig iron."

In the districts contemplated in the rolling mill operations composed of portions of the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, three qualities of ore are presented to the consideration of the manufacturer—the proto-carbonates of the coal measures, the brown peroxide of iron of the umbral series, and the hematites and fossiliferous iron ores of the surgent series of the peroxide of iron of the umbral series, found in the lower portion of the belts of red shale encircling the coal field of Broad Top, Prof. J. P. Lesley remarks: "The furnace at Hopewell has the coal within a mile of it, an immensely valuable deposit of cold short iron ore outcropping behind it, an ore which will be pursued hereafter from gap to gap, the whole length of Terrace mountain, and upon which a hundred furnaces might run a century." Leaving for the present the ores of the coal measures and red shales out of our calculation, it may be interesting to determine the probable supply of ores found in Woodcock Valley, lying at the eastern base of Tussey's mountain, and running nearly parallel to and a short distance from, the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, and extending southward past Bloody Run, up Black Valley to the State line. In this valley these deposits of iron ore are of excellent quality, and have been fully developed, which enables us to make a calculation from ascertained facts. Two seams are fossiliferous—one of these these produces a soft ore, the other a calcareous hard ore. Still eastward, and parallel with these, is found a series of pockets of hematite ore. Assuming the aggregate thickness of the two fossiliferous seams to be three feet, each square yard of stratum will average two tons, and if the average depth of these deposits be taken at 35 yards, then one mile of continuous outcrop must furnish the amount of 123,200 tons, or in the fifty miles of outcrop in Woodcock Valley, embraced in our calculation would give 5,160,000 tons of iron ore. To this should be added the hematite of the pocket deposits, which although difficult to estimate, would give at least two millions of tons; giving as total aggregate of Woodcock Valley over 7,160,000 tons of iron ores—in round numbers say seven millions of tons. Assuming one ton of pig iron to require three tons of ore, we have from this supply alone 2,333,333 tons of the best quality of pig iron. Reducing this still further to manufactured iron, and estimating 1¼ tons of pig metal to make one ton of wrought iron, we have 1,555,554 tons. Estimating the proposed rolling mill to manufacture 5,000 tons per year, the supply of pig iron from the ores of 50 miles of Woodcock Valley alone, would keep the mill going for 311 years. Long before this time shall have been consumed, railroads will be constructed uniting Mount Dallas with the valley of Virginia, from which an inexhaustable supply of iron ore can be procured. In all these calculations the economy of the operation is self-evident. Pittsburgh gets her supply of ores from lake Superior, her pig metal from the Juniata.

Whilst other rolling mills have to go long distances for either coal, pig iron, or ore; this project has the whole supply of the most excellent quality right at home, thus saving a large amount of freight.

I trust this enterprise may be fully discussed, for I am confident that in all its bearings it will be benefitted thereby; but however intelligent and exhaustive the discussion of its merits may be, it will never build the mill. Discretion may be a part of valor in some cases, but it frequently dwindles into cowardice.

It appears to me that the citizens of this district should be aroused to a sense of their absolute want of manufacturing enterprise, and being thus aroused, go to work with renewed energy and resuscitate this great source of sectional as well as national wealth.

Very Respectfully,

JNO. FULTON,
*Civil and Mining Engineer,*
*H. & B. T. R. R. and C. Co.*

### A CARD.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The following appeared in the last week's INQUIRER:

"WANTED—A few more returned soldiers to work at the Court House; none but those who will support Clymer and the "dead dog" need apply. Any soldier being suspected of *voting as he shot*, will be immediately mustered out of "*My Policy*" service! Inquire at the Clymer Headquarters."

As I am the only "returned soldier" at work at the Court House, the above is undoubtedly intended for me. The writer intends to convey the impression that I am in the political market, ready to take the highest bid; and as such I unhesitatingly pronounce it a wilful and deliberate untruth, and the author thereof—whom I very well know—a malicious falsifier. I was employed to work at the Court House for no other consideration than money for my services, and no one about the Court House, or any one connected with the "Clymer Headquarters" has ever approached me as to how I would vote this fall. I have never—like the author of the above—professed to belong to a party for which he had no sympathy, in order to procure work. Of myself I do not wish to speak, but if any persons are desirous to learn more of the man who furnished you with the above item, I would refer them to A. B. Carn, or others with whom he has had dealings during his stay in town. If he has nothing else to do than to invent such miserable falsehoods as the above, I would advise him to migrate to some other community, where his services may be better appreciated.

M. P. SPIDLE.

Bedford, Sept. 14, 1866.

BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS.—The bill for the equalization of bounties has passed both hou ses, and is a law. Under its provisions all who enlisted after the 19th of April, 1861, and served three years, or were discharged for wounds, are entitled to $100. Those who enlisted for two years, to $50. tf

## BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., Sept. 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour | $13.00 | Coffee | 33 |
| Wheat | 2.10 | Sugar | 19a25 |
| Corn | 75 | Hams | 25a30 |
| Rye | 1.00 | Shoulder | 16 |
| Oats | 45 | Sides | 18 |
| Flaxseed | 1.50 | Best Syrup per gal. | 1.60 |
| Butter | 20 | Molasses | 62a1.00 |
| Eggs | 15 | Tallow | 12 |
| Soap | 8a10 | Wool | 45a50 |
| Potatoes | 2.00 | Feathers | 67 |
| White Beans | 2.00 | Dried Apples per lb | 12 |
| Lard per lb | 18 | Dried Peaches | 20 |


## New Advertisements.

J. M. LEHMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,
COAL DALE.

Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.

Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866 6m.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell (to pay debts) by public outcry on the premises on

WEDNESDAY, THE 10th OF OCTOBER, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Real Estate of Alfred Barks, dec'd. to wit a lot in Uniontown adjoining the Borough of Bedford, fronting thirty feet on Union street and running thence back two hundred feet to an alley, adjoining lot of John Love on the West and lot of Oliver Dennis on the East.

W. M. HALL,
Adm'r. of Alfred Barks.

Sept 14, '66.—11*

**Be on the Alert! Danger is at Hand.**

This has been a sickly season. The medical faculty prophesy evil in the future. They think pestilence is on the wing for America. Suppose this to be true, what is the best defense against it? REDOUBLED NERVOUS VIGOR. This is the only protection against PANIC, as well as against the PRINCIPLE OF INFECTION. Why do not those who predict the epidemic propose an adequate preventative? There Is one; a tonic, nervine and alterative, competent to shield the system against the subtle elements of disease, whether they float hither on the winds from distant lands, or rise like vapor from our own soil, or are incorporated with the universal fluid. This ONE PREVENTIVE, of which there is no duplicate among the compounds either of the Old World or the New, is

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Remember that it is a specific for all the complaints which lay the system open to visitations of deadly epidemics. If you are dyspeptic, it renews the vigor of your digestive powers, gives you appetite, and restores your cheerfulness. If you are nervous, it invigorates every fibre of your nervous system, from the base of the brain, where it begins, to the extremities, where it terminates. If you are bilious, it disciplines your unruly liver and brings the action of that organ into harmony with the laws of health. It is, in short, an invigorant and alterative so powerful that Nature, with Hostetter's Bitters for her ally, may bid defiance alike to native malaria and foreign infection. If this enemy we hear of, this disease which is desolating Europe, is really bound hitherward, it behooves the *prudent to put on their armor*, to clothe themselves with invulnerability as far as human means will permit, by preparing the system for resistance with this pure vegetable antidote.

sep7,1m

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

**Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease**

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES.

Troches are used with always good success.

**SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS**

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 75 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.


### FROM EUROPE.

**By the Atlantic Cable.—The Prussian Annexation Bill.—Death of Lord Northbrooke.—Gladstone on Reform. A Political Crisis in Italy.**

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 7—Evening.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have passed the bill for the annexation of Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and the free city of Frankfort. A bill for the annexation of Schleswig and Holstein has been sent in by Count Bismark. The German *Gazette* and the Belgian press are hostile to these movements, and fears for the future are entertained.

SAXONY.

VIENNA, Sept. 8—A. M.—The Saxon royal family have held a council on the intention of the King to abdicate but the result is not stated.

CHINA

SHANGHAE, Aug. 6, via London Sept. 8.—The chief of the pirates in the China Seas has been caught.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 8—Noon.—Earl Cowley has resigned his position as British Ambassador to France.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Sept. 8—A. M.—It is rumored that the Cabinet have tendered their resignation to the King. The *Nazione* says that until after the vote in Venetia no change will be made in the political and military administration of that portion of Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 8—Noon.—Lord Northbrooke, formerly Sir John Baring, died to day.

The Right Hon. W. C. Gladstone, in a speech delivered at Salsbury last evening, urged upon the Liberals to support any good reform bill which should be brought forward in Parliament by the Derby administration.

### THE PRESIDENT AT WEST POINT.

The correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* thus describes the humiliating reception which the President met with even at West Point:

"The President was received in silence. There was not a sound of cheer or pleasure until Grant and Farragut came into popular sight. This silence was very curious. It prevailed among grays, cits and plebes, when he walked out for the first formal inspection *vis-avis* to General Cullom's, but more especially when he passed up the road towards the tents. I have found nobody among the variously situated persons among whom he passed, though I have asked a well-selected fifty at least, who heard him cheered, or saw other than compulsory and regulation hats taken off to him. I could not help feeling sorry for him when I saw his unnoticed barouche pass the old Molino del Rey gun—"*El Terror de America*," and heard the thundering hurrahs which went up to imperturable Grant and Farragut after the President and his Cabinet had gone by."

### THE CABLE OF 1865.

**Second Triumph of Science.—The Old Cable Successfully Laid.—Arrival of the "Great Eastern".—The American end Secured.—A Second Submarine wire to Europe—Both Lines Working Admirably.**

The following despatch was received in this city early yesterday morning:

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Sept, 8—P. M.—Since last Sunday morning uninterrupted success has followed the *Great Eastern* and she laid the shore end of the cable of 1865 this (Saturday) evening, at 4 o'clock, under a salute from the ships of war in the harbor and tremendous cheers from a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators, assembled to witness this second triumph of ocean telegraphy—even greater than that of July 27th. The electrical condition of this cable is most perfect and messages are now being sent and received over it. The *Great Eastern* arrived at Rendezvous Bay, sixty-five miles from here at 8 o'clock P. M. on Friday, where she was met by the *Terrible*, *Lilly* and *Margaretta Stevenson*, which accompanied her up the bay. The night was dark but fine, and everything went on smoothly.

The steamer *Hawk*, with a large party from St. Johns, arrived to day, bringing a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Johns, to present congratulatory addresses, etc.

The *Great Eastern* sails on Sunday for England, and the *Medway* leaves for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with Messrs. Field and Mackay, to lay a second cable from Port au Basque to Aspy Bay. The *Medway* will be accompanied by the *Terrible* and *Lilly*. The cable ball comes off at St. Johns on Tuesday night. Mr. Field cannot attend.

When the shore end of the cable was brought to the telegraph building, immense enthusiasm was manifested by the people. Messrs. Canning Clifford and Field were severally seized by the crews of the men of war, aided by civilians, and hoisted over the heads of the people and cheered vociferously.

This evening the St. Johns, deputation were received by the cable people on board the *Great Eastern*.

CONDITION OF LOUISIANA.—The New York *Post* publishes the following from a letter written by a Louisianian. It awakens melancholy reflections in the mind of every sincere lover of his country:

"Society is totally disorganized; we are living without law—we have no law. The towns and villages abound in rude and lawless characters, who make themselves the terror of the peaceable inhabitants. To such an extent is this done that people refuse to execute the laws, or to serve in any civil offices, for fear of incurring the resentment of these ruffians. * * * * It is absurd for you to urge that a second party, a Republican party, should be organized in the Southern States. Nothing of the kind would be tolerated, and it would only make mischief to attempt it. If a man should attempt to make a Republican speech in the town near by my plantation, he would be shot down at once."

THEODORE TILTON is not a desirable opponent in an argument. At the Philadelphia Convention, a rebel delegate asked him, "Would you marry a black woman?" "No," responded Mr. Tilton, "I would not choose to; but," looking the questioner significantly in the eye, "if I were the father of a black woman's children, I should feel myself a great coward if I did not marry her."


S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases o wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggist.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitible Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all dealers.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866:eowly

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises, the real estate of said deceased, situate in said Borough, on TUESDAY the 2d day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of **LOT No. 13**, fronting 60 feet on Pittsburg street, and extending back 240 feet to an alley, adjoining an alley and lot of Sam'l Corl on the west, having thereon erected a two story brick MANSION HOUSE, BRICK STORE HOUSE and Stable, Wash House, Carriage House, Woodshed and Granary, a well of good water and a cistern, and a variety of fruit trees on the premises.

Also, **LOT No. 14**, adjoining the above, and of same dimensions, having thereon erected a Large two story Brick BLACKSMITH SHOP, a Frame Office, and Stable. The shop could readily be converted into a dwelling. This is a very pleasant property, in good repair.

Terms Cash, or part cash and part on time as may be desired. For particulars call upon J. P. REED, Attorney, at Bedford, or at the premises.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER.

sep7:3t

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"

NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any other before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other! CAUTION.—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.

sep7:4m

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ,
WM. GRISSINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.

Bedford, July, 13 1866: 3m

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
**Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,**
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:1y

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.

May1 1:3m G. R. & W. OSTER,

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. au17:tf

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE &c.,
No. 1 "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

FRUIT CANS AND SEALING WAX, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

ANTI-DUST PARLOR STOVES, (Spear's Patent) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.'S

TINWARE OF ALL KINDS, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS, (Glass,) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c. B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BRITTANIA and JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS. Buy your Tinware at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

Aug. 17:3m

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of three Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. —1:9—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH

Pattonsville April 17tf.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month for gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing-Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid, and embroider beautifully—price only $20—making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & CO., Office No. 255 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. au31:1m

WANTED—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay up. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be waited upon by the proper officer after the 1st day of September, 1866.

aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A STRAY STEER came to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Bedford county, on or about the last of May, 1866, A RED STEER, three years old, both ears cropped and both slit; no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away. JOHN M. SMITH.

Aug31:3t

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108.

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enamnelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUBLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of

**100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,**

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley t

# Farm, Garden & Household.

## HORACE GREELEY ON HIS FARM.

Greeley's tastes are singularly, almost pathetically, simple. No man of equal, or even approximate power, is so little self-conscious; so little self-asserting in his personal relations. He has a large and fertile farm at Chappaqua, on the Harlem Railroad, and there he takes his few and dearly earned holidays—"drinking water like a camel" from a pure spring which lies in a hollow near the bottom of a tumbling cascade upon his grounds; or taking exercise with a hatchet in thinning out the trees of his plantation where they grow too thickly for mutual development. His farm is an aggregation of many farms, bought up with the patient economy of years, and contains, in consequence, nearly a dozen orchards, marking as many different purchase of small estates. Of these orchards and their thriftiness he is more proud than of all the power of the *Tribune*. To keep them free of apple-worms is with him a labor of affection. How many barrels they produced last year and how many he hopes they will produce this season, are themes which he discusses and dwells upon with not less apparent interest, and far more vivacity, than his pen displays in dissecting Secretary McCulloch's estimates. His present house is not the one he means to occupy, being the one he found upon the central part at the time of its original purchase. It is a very simple frame structure of only some half dozen rooms; but to his left there is a beautiful cascade tumbling down through thickly wooded slopes and crawling over mossy rocks, and close to its margin, or at least within view of its descent and hearing of its continual murmur, he is now clearing a plateau on which his future homestead is soon to rise. Only a few choice pictures in the parlor, and some sculpture bought during his visit to Italy, mark out the interior of the house as different from that of similar houses of its class belonging to the uncultured farmers of his neighborhood. On this land it is Greeley's delight to try costly experiments of sub-soiling and new manures; new agricultural implements, and new crosses in the various breeds of choice cattle. When he "has seen justice done his poor friend, the negro," and made sufficient money to secure the future of his children, our philosopher believes that he will have philosophy enough to abjure both literature and politics, and "go off somewhere fishing."

Of domestic history the subject of our sketch has little, owing to the continued delicacy of his wife's health. His greatest sorrow was the loss of an only son. His greatest joy, next to the decree of universal emancipation, two promising daughters, the oldest of whom is now being educated at the convent of the Sacred Heart near New York.

*From the Germantown Telegraph.*

## RANDOM HINTS.

If the enclosed are worth printing, they are at your service.

URINE.—Prepare a system of spouts and reservoirs in your barns and outhouses for the preservation of the liquid voidings of your do mestic animals of all kinds. This is an article of great efficiency in promoting the growth of plants. If allowed to stand until it becomes putrid, its effects are more immedia te than that of any other stimulant, not even excepting soap suds. When applied to plants it tends to preserve them from the attacks of insects, and also, at the same time, imparts new energy to the circulatory and assimilating system. No article is more desirable for irrigating gardens. It should be saved in large quantities.

EVERGREENS.—Plant evergreens around your dwellings. Take up healthy trees in the spring or fall, carefully, and set them with proper regard to rules of transplanting, and they will rarely fail to do well. In removing such trees, care should be had to remove as much dirt with them as possible, and in transporting them be careful that no injury occurs either to the tops or roots. Evergreens have a most splendid appearance during the winter season, and in the summer months they produce a cool and refreshing shade.

SOAP SUDS.—Save all the suds from the sink and laundary. If you do not want it for purposes of irrigation, let it be conveyed to your manure heaps or mixed with materials for compost. No article of a liquid nature possesses more powerful alimentary properties, and its economisation will be found a source of considerable profit to any one who will properly use it. It contains the food of plants in a state of solution, and therefore is prepared to act at once and with energy. By mixing it with soda, chip manure, muck, refuse straw, green vegetable matter, or, indeed any kind of decomposed rubbish, and allow the whole to ferment slowly, a most excellent fertilizer for Indian corn may be prepaaed and one that will bring forward the crop with greater vigor than almost any other article that can be named. It is also very valuable as a manure for culmiferous vegetables—m el ons, squashes, cucumbers, &c.

PLOWSHARE.

## PLOWING.

The difference in the amount of products between land that has been thoroughly tilled and that which has only undergone an apology for tillage, must have at times arrested the attention of the most careless reader. Land adequately manured, deeply and finely plowed and properly seeded can alone be reliedon as a source of profit to the cultivator. Yet how few farms around us where these desirable things are carried out to their full and proper extent.

Many farmers will admit that they do not conduct their business as they know it might be done. They undertake more than they can perform properly. Their manure is not applied to the proper crops, and in many ways fully half the labor may be said to be lost.

The garden is that part of the farm where the effects of thorough plowing and manuring are seen, in the increased product and profit for labor bestowed; though the gardens are too often but shadows of what they might be and should be if cultivated property. The Farmer cultivates his garden deeper and finer than the rest of his premises, and manures it better, scarcely seeming to remember that the field crops require the same depth for free expansion of the roots and the same richness of soil to promote their rapid growth that is required in garden vegetables.

Let the farmer examine the extent and depth to which the roots of grain in a loose and favorable soil will spread, and he will cease to wonder at the failure of a crop when the subsoil at the depth of four or five inches is not stirred by the plow, over the hardpan of which the tender fibres of roots vainly wander in search of proper nutriment and fruitlessly strive to penetrate.—*Germantown Telegraph.*


BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

| | per annum |
|---|---|
| For any one of the Reviews | $4.00 " |
| For any two of the Reviews | 7.00 " |
| For any three of the Reviews | 10.00 " |
| For all four of the Reviews | 12.00 " |
| For Blackwood's Magazine | 4.00 " |
| For Blackwood and any one Review | 7.00 " |
| For Blackwood and two of the Reviews | 10.00 " |
| For Blackwood and three of the Reviews | 13.00 " |
| For Blackwood and the four Reviews | 15.00 " |

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

*Blackwood* from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bushels per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
*Proprietor and Manufac'r.*

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK ,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—
preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
*Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.*
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

WAGONS.—Two new two-horse Wagons for sale. Reasonable credit given.
Aug3:tf. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,*
*Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and*
*Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths*
*Queensware, Hardware, Iron,*
*Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,*
*Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

MISS KATE DEAL &
MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,
have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable
BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS &
TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK
and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets,
and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts,
Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils,
Cloths for Sacks, Dress
Goods, Poplins,
Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
&c.

All kinds of
MANTUA-MAKING
and
MILLINER WORK
done in the cheapest and best manner.
no3;1y

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
andtherefore you ought to
INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

BEDFORD NURSERIES
*BEDFORD, PENN'A.*
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can be had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
july28,651yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

J. M BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

JUST RECEIVED.
A NEWSTOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as:

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS
a general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by specia agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

B. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of
Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.
Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

| STATIONS, | Mail. | Express. | Shoup's Run Branch. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | P.M | A.M. | P.M |
| Huntingdon | 8.00 | 6.00 | | |
| McConnellstown, | 8.20 | 6.17 | | |
| Pleasant Grove, | 8.32 | 6.25 | | |
| Marklesburg, | 8.48 | 6.39 | | |
| Coffee Run, | 9.04 | 6.54 | | |
| Rough and Ready, | 9.12 | 7.02 | | |
| Cove, | 9.24 | 7.14 | | |
| Fisher's Summit, | 9.28 | 7.18 | | |
| Saxton, | 9.54 | 7.43 | | |
| Riddlesburg | 10.14 | 8.04 | | |
| Hopewell, | 10.22 | 8.12 | | |
| Piper's Run, | 10.38 | 8.24 | | |
| Tatesville, | 10.58 | 8.40 | | |
| Bloody Run, | 11.09 | 8.53 | | |
| Mount Dallas, | 11.12 | 8.57 | | |
| Leave Saxton for Dudley, | | | 10.20 | 7.50 |
| Coalmont, | | | 10.35 | 8.05 |
| Dudley, | | | 10.50 | 8.20 |

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

| STATIONS. | Mail. | Express. | Shoup's Run Branch. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | P.M | A.M. | P.M. |
| Mount Dallas, | 6.00 | 3.04 | | |
| Bloody Run, | 6.04 | 3.08 | | |
| Tatesville, | 6.16 | 3.20 | | |
| Piper's Run, | 6.36 | 3.40 | | |
| Hopewell, | 6.52 | 3.56 | | |
| Riddlesburg, | 7.00 | 4.04 | | |
| Saxton, | 7.30 | 4.34 | | |
| Fisher's Summit, | 7.45 | 4.49 | | |
| Cove, | 7.49 | 4.53 | | |
| Rough and Ready, | 8.00 | 5.05 | | |
| Coffee Run, | 8.08 | 5.12 | | |
| Marklesburg, | 8.24 | 5.26 | | |
| Pleasant Grove, | 8.32 | 5.40 | | |
| McConnellstown, | 8.40 | 5.47 | | |
| Huntingdon, | 9.00 | 6.10 | | |
| Dudley, | | | 6.05 | 3.54 |
| Coalmont, | | | 6.15 | 4.09 |
| Arrive at Saxton, | | | 6.30 | 4.24 |

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltimore Express, | 5.58 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express, | 7.00 A. M. |
| New York Express, | 7.38 A. M. |
| Emigrant Train, | 12.48 P. M. |
| Day Express, | 5.28 P. M. |
| Mail Train, | 7.00 P. M. |
| Fast Line, | 7.35 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fast Line, | 4.42 A. M. |
| Way Train, | 7.50 A. M. |
| Day Express, | 9.48 A. M. |
| Local Accommodation, | 12.08 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express, | 4.33 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express, | 10.56 P. M. |

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.
june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

*All the insured for whole of life,* (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

*Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.*

*Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.*

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

A TELLING FACT.
The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.
The Time has come to Buy.
$20,000 WORTH
to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
May 11:3m.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS
has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES
CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,
PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.
Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of goods usually found in a
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.
June 1, 1866.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines
WERE AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesaneon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker' Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 151 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID
LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864. tf.


GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

**Second Tuesday (9th day) of October,** 1866, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. C. Mower, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Wm. Keam, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffith's school House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, for the office of member of Congress of the United States.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the Office of Senator of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office